purposes, the insufficiency of the rain fall being an insurmountable objection. The native grasses furnish no argument for the success of other grains, since like the cactus, they are peculiar to this latitude, and having become thoroughly acclimated, stand an amount of dryness which would be fatal to other growths. The alkali soil which contains a very large percentage of soda is found to a greater or less extent over the whole country. But now and then it breaks out in aggravated patches, destitute of all verdure and nearly as white as snow, which reflect the sun with a painful glare, and render water found in their vicinity utterly unfit for use.

THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED.

In a former letter I described our visit to Goose's Cave, and the disappointment which attended it. The intention which the General had originally entertained of lying over one day at the cave, was abandoned on account of the poverty of the grass. Our horses and mules are receiving but three pounds of grain per day. It is highly essential, therefore, that our camps, especially those where we take a day for rest, should have an abundance of good, nutritious grass. The command, therefore, pushed on. The visit to the cave was not without satisfaction, for from the top of the plateau which formed the roof of the cave we had a fine panoramic view of the surrounding country, and Col. Ludlow was enabled to take the bearings of many of the most prominent buttes. In furnishing the Indian names for these prominent buttes, Goose's aid was as invaluable as his knowledge was surprising. Most conspicuous among the landmarks were Rainy Butte to the north-east, and Whetstone Butte near by; Slim Butte to the east, and Slave Butte to the south, both of the latter already down on the map of Dakota. Off to the west lay the Short Pine Ridge, and to the west the "Rock with a Hole in it." Near the Short Pine Ridge was another long ridge dipping deeply into the prairie at its western end, and revealing to Goose through the naked eye, but to us only through the agency of the most powerful glasses, a faint line of blue beyond. This Goose informed us was the Black Hill range. It was 80 miles away, and we received the statement with some doubt, but afterwards found he was right. Down in the valley before us were the forks of the Grand River separating into many small fingers, which like the river itself, were only traceable by the sinuous strips of timber along their banks. The river itself here is only a creek, and its branches are now almost dry and serve only as branches in the Spring flood-time or after heavy rains. The cave plateau, though frequently cut in its length of several miles by deep ravines entirely insulating certain portions of it, resumes the same level after each interruption, and shows clearly its original unity. The rock, a yellowish sandstone, is uniform in disposition and structure, but is very susceptible to wind and water action, and in some places is very much honey-combed. Off to the north of this ridge was a terrace covered with verdure and boasting a reasonable growth of pines, spaced with such regularity, however, as to suggest the intervention of art, while an outjutting mass of hard sandstone rising from the green and seen through the pine trees, furnished to the willing fancy an adequate figure of a house, the whole forming a refreshing picture of a desirable country residence.

GEOLOGICAL STUDIES.

The glacial drift which was noticed in a previous letter as of frequent occurrence within the first 75 miles of our journey, soon entirely disappeared, and a monotony of out-cropping unfossiliferous sandstone rocks succeeded. A large number of bowlders, however, evidently of limestone, found on the tops of little knolls, and unaccompanied by any authentic foreign drift, were at first a little puzzling; but the surmise of Prof. Winchell that they originally formed part of a native limestone stratum overtopping the sandstone, and had been broken up into bowlders by the disintegration of the underlying rock, was afterward confirmed by careful observation. The limestone was naturally found in places, supported by two beds of softer and more perishable sandstone. At Wolf Butte, in our march along the Grand River, we found silicified wood in considerable quantities, the forest relics of a remote age. It affords little consolation to the travelers, however, to pick up a piece of this ancient wood on the plains in the excruciating noon of a Dakota sun, and reflect, as he broils in its glaring rays, that at some early antediluvian and anteglacial time, Dakota, in addition to its tropical animals, was probably in possession of abundant forests which perished long before man was created to enjoy them. Carried down by floods, waterlogged, then buried in sediment and embalmed in silica, more modern denudation has washed them from their resting places, broken them up, and scattered them far and near over the plain to torment the traveler by suggesting a shade which it is no longer in their power to confer. After leaving the Grand River this fossil wood entirely disappeared. We have seen none since, but are rejoicing in the prospect of timber of a more modern date.

Geologically our march through the country has developed no treasures especially new and important, nor do we expect fossil any more than mineral riches until we shall reach the more varied formations supposed to exist in the Black Hills or on their southern boundary. The discovery of a leg bone of a mammoth by Mr. Grinnell of Yale College, announced to you by telegraph, was very important, however, as an indication of the geological age of the country through which we have come. Studying geology without fossils is like substituting a blank book of different colored papers for a well-printed pictorial history of a town or country. The different layers of rocks are only the differently colored sheets; the fossils must furnish the historic illustrations. For instance, with cretaceous and tertiary periods which are geologically contiguous, and which in this country are frequently found overlapping each other, there is great similarity in the rock belonging to each era, and from the rock alone it is not possible to determine which period is represented at any particular locality.

A MAMMOTH'S LEG-BONE DISCOVERED.

Thus, for want of identification of characteristic fossils, which kept themselves out of sight, over 200 miles of the country, from Lincoln to the South-West, presented geologically a very ambiguous history. It was difficult to tell, lithologically, whether the tertiary or cretaceous epoch presented the best title-deed. At last, when 13 days from Lincoln, we struck a valuable item of this evidence. An aged mammoth, a great deal older than Methusaleh, and perhaps among his peers quite as respectable, had laid himself down to a final sleep, and, fortunately for us, had left one leg sticking out of the bed, or else some later water-flood had unkindly lifted the coverlid. Mr. Grinnell's ubiquitous eye had been looking for just such a phenomenon. Shovels and picks were at once procured, and the ancient remains of the great departed were tenderly removed to the scientific hearse. Nothing but the tell-tale leg was found to testify to the huge structure of which it had formed one of the principal supports. Even this, after so many centuries of enforced seclusion, was too weak to endure its sudden exposure, and a large part of it crumbled to pieces. The bone was about four feet long and a foot in diameter at the larger end. The animal to which it had belonged must have been considerably larger than an elephant. Two or three turtle bones and the head of a small lizard had also found a resting-place in the same locality. The bed in which they were found was of bluish clay capped with sandstone, the whole of which had been worn and carved by the water into an architecture so suggestive of medieval walls and turrets that we called it Castle Butte. The fossil remains were found some 80 or 100 feet under the surface. The evidence of these bones was sufficient to refer the locality in which they were discovered to the tertiary epoch, and though it would hardly be safe to make a sweeping generalization on the testimony of two or three fossils, yet their discovery strongly favored the presumption that the greater part of the country we had traversed belonged to the same period.

INDIANS, ACTUAL AND IMAGINARY.

Nearly every day since we departed Indians have been reported. The imagination of soldiers, especially of new recruits, is very active and easily invests a jut of sandstone or a solitary tree in the distance with life and motion. In this way the number of Indians seen each day has been from five to fifty. Habits of weighing evidence, easily acquired after testing a few soldiers' stories, lead one to reject about nine out of every ten stories of this kind that come to one's ears. But on our twelfth day out we had the best of evidence that Indians were watching our movements. Capt. McDougall, while out hunting with two of his men, met Raynolds, our special hunter, with a companion. While riding along together, an Indian, almost naked, was seen to start from a ravine about two thousand yards distant. He mounted his pony and rode off rapidly. Another was seen to follow him. A field-glass left no doubt that the Indians did not belong to our scouts. Soon after a band of twenty Indians were seen in the distance. The report was corroborated by Capt. French and also by our scouts. The Indian fires seen in the evening furnished additional evidence of the truth of the story. The effect of these reports has been to excite new caution. Stragglers and hunting parties are less frequent and pickets are less likely to yield to a temptation to sleep on post.

On Sunday, the 12th instant, winding through the tortuous gullies along the forks of the Grand River, we made a march of but seven miles in an air line, though our odometer justly registered eleven miles. The succeeding day we had better luck and made 15¼ miles, though we were obliged to camp on a cactus plain, variegated with sage brush and sun-flowers. Indiscretions in the use of slippers around camp were dearly paid for. A great relief was the pleasant camp the succeeding night, which our surveyors named Prospect Valley, from the extensive and agreeable view it presented. Here Gen. Custer wisely determined to stay over one day, and every one, mules and horses included, rejoiced at the determination.

BANKRUPT BUSINESS FIRMS.

A NEW OFFER OF SETTLEMENT OF THE ESTATE OF BOWLES, BROS. & CO.

Henry J. Stevens, assignee of the estate of Bowles Bros. & Co., the bankrupt American and foreign bankers, formerly of No. 17 William-st., has issued the following circular to the creditors:

A year and a half has elapsed since the estate of Bowles Brothers & Co. was placed in bankruptcy, during which time an offer of settlement was made to the creditors by the debtors and Mr. Appleton, and was refused. The assignee brought a suit in the United States Circuit Court against Mr. Appleton to have him declared a general partner in the firm. Mr. Appleton demurred. The case was argued, and the Judges differed in opinion. The case goes on appeal to Washington, where, in the ordinary course of events, it will not be decided in two years. This is the beginning of prolonged litigation. Charles Bowles and Mr. Appleton now make another offer of settlement. Mr. Bowles offers to give bonds for the entire indebtedness of the firm, payable in ten years, or at his option in five, bearing interest at 4 per cent; and at the first payment of interest 10 per cent also of the principal is to be paid off. Interest is to run from November, 1873. Thus, if the settlement is carried out creditors in November next will receive 14 per cent. of their claims. To guarantee the carrying out of this plan of settlement are to be placed in the hands of the trustees all the assets of Bowles Bros. & Co. in America, England, France, and Switzerland after payment of administration; and also all the property of Mr. Appleton now in the hands of his assignee in bankruptcy, with certain reservations. What the property is and what these reservations are is stated in the subjoined statement from F. H. Story, Mr. Appleton's assignee. The assignee would have preferred the payment of a specific sum by Mr. Appleton, to be immediately applied in discharge of the firm's debt without the introdoction of this machinery for trusts and bonds, for he does not attach any value to the bonds beyond the guarantee fund; but this plan is the only one to which Mr. Appleton will consent, and the assignee recommends it simply because in this way all the assets of Bowles Bros. & Company, and a very large amount of Mr. Appleton's, will be secured to the creditors without further litigation. All that could possibly be secured by litigation, beyond what is now offered, would be the reserved portion of Mr. Appleton's assets. Of the portions reserved, the only property under the personal control of Mr. Story, assignee, and of Mr. Appleton is item No. 4.

Accompanying the circular is a schedule of the property as follows:

REAL ESTATE.

Estate situated corner of Bellevue-ave. and Perry-st., Newport, R. I.
Lots on Vermont-ave., Washington, D. C.
Lots on "Story and Appleton Addition," Denver, Col.
"Old Dominion" plantation, Edisto, S. C.
Lots, Appleton City, Mo.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Accumulating Policy, $10,000, dated July 14, 1860, in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co., value $13,656 83, Dec. 31, 1873.
20 shares Massachusetts Hospital Life. (par $100.)
6 shares Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. (par $1,000.)
11 shares Boston & Lowell R. R. (par $500.)
50 shares New-York State Loan and Trust Co. (par $100.)
17 shares Appleton National Bank. (par $100.)
25 shares American Molder Collar Co. (par $100.)
110 shares Union Collar Co.
15 shares Republic Life Insurance Co.
2 shares Boston Athenæum.
$500 certificate of the Four-in-Hand Club.
3 bonds land grant, $3,000 certificate preferred stock, Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad.
3 bonds first mortgage $3,000 certificate stock, same road.

RESERVED ESTATE.

(1) $30,000 placed under his father's will in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Company in strict trust, of which Mr. Appleton has the income for life, with power of disposal by life.
(2) Interest valued at $9,000 in remainder after a life estate.
(3) Interest in gold mine in Virginia entirely unsalable.
(4) Furniture, paintings, silver, books, and personal effects not exceeding $10,000.

With the exception of these items Appleton proposes to place in trust whatever property he has and securities remaining after his estate is withdrawn from bankruptcy.

SUSPENSION OF A MILLINERY FIRM.

Andrews & Sanford, jobbers in millinery goods, of No. 553 Broadway, being unable to meet their engagements, were compelled to announce their suspension to their creditors. The house was embarrassed three years ago, and since then has not been very strong. Shrinkage in prices, large stock on hand, and general dullness of trade have been the causes of their trouble. No statement of their assets over liabilities has yet been presented.

EXCURSIONS OF THE POOR CHILDREN.

The tenth excursion for poor children took place yesterday, and it was enjoyed by the boys and girls of the Seventh Ward, who assembled at 7:30 a. m., at the Madison-st. Police Station, where they were met by Mr. George F. Williams. As the children arrived they were formed in line by Col. Williams, and with the Governor's Island Band at the head, a procession was formed, which moved down Madison-st. to Rutgers-st., at the foot of which was the barge Chicago. The embarkation was made rapidly; at 9 o'clock the lines were cut off, and the Chicago headed toward the North River with 2,146 happy children on board. The sail up the North River to Excelsior Grove, opposite Yonkers, was made without accident. After leaving the city, the breakfast, consisting of fresh rolls and milk, was distributed, and as the children went ashore at Excelsior Grove they received a sandwich. The children were allowed four hours to ramble in the woods, and a Punch and Judy show was exhibited to an immense audience. At 3:30 p. m. the returning signal was given, and the boys and girls were formed in line and marched on board the barge, each one receiving a sandwich and cup of lemonade. While on the return voyage the ice cream and cake were distributed. Capt. Siebert, Sergeant McGiven, and several officers from the Seventh Precinct were on board to protect the children, in addition to the usual detail from the City Hall Precinct. Dr. Hans Powell and Dr. Needham were also present to attend the possible sick or wounded, but their services were little required. The barge reached the city soon after 6 o'clock and the children were marched up to the Station in Madison-st., where they gave three cheers for Col. Williams, Capt. Siebert, and the contributors to the picnic fund. The cost of the excursion was $763 21, or about 36 cents for each of the 2,146 children on board.

By the ten excursions given in this Summer's series 20,879 children have been taken out, at a total cost of $7,396 28, or 36 cents for each child. More money is needed, however, to give the children of every ward an excursion, and subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, Edward King, at No. 73 Broadway.

A SUICIDE'S CALMNESS.

George W. Goldsmith, age 35, lodging at No. 88 East Tenth-st., was found dead in his bed yesterday morning by the servant when she went to arrange the room. A bottle with a small quantity of laudanum in it indicated suicide, and a number of letters, directed to various persons, were also found, and these left no doubt of suicidal intent. The young man had been in this city about three months with nothing to do, and had within the last week or two been depending upon casual loans even for the money to pay his lodgings. His friends say that they have seen no evidence of great depression of spirits in Goldsmith, although they knew that he was in need of money. A letter addressed to "George R. Pettibone, No. 699 Broadway," requests that his body be cared for and buried, and that several other letters be sent to their addresses. These latter consisted of a letter to his father, J. H. Goldsmith, President of the Commercial College, Detroit, Mich., and to his wife, in care of the same address. They contained mainly warm expressions of affection and regret for his past course, and the one to his wife contained this sentence, descriptive of his feelings as death approached: "The poison is taken, and I can even now feel it coursing through my body. The sensation is only one of deep rest and peace. I know that death is coming nearer and nearer every moment, but I feel no fear. I can hardly believe that this is the death that so many look upon in terror. I can say indeed, 'O death! where is thy sting?'" The letter then gives directions as to the future of his little boy "Chuckie," and toward the conclusion says: "I begin to feel faint and weak. I know that death is coming. A last good-by."

SCIENCE IN CONVENTION.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

ALL THE SUBSECTIONS HARD AT WORK—UNUSUAL NUMBER OF SHORT PAPERS AND BRIEF DEBATES IN ONE DAY—COMPARISON OF THE WORK DONE AT THIS MEETING WITH THAT OF PREVIOUS YEARS—EVIDENT PROGRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION—PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS OF THE LAST DAY.

[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

HARTFORD, Aug. 19.—All day long yesterday in the subsections there was an unusual effort to expedite business with a view to adjournment last night. The longer papers had for the most part been read at the earlier sessions; but there was a large number of the shorter essays yet to be read, and in the morning the prospect of finishing by night seemed exceedingly doubtful. But by limiting debate, by reading abstracts instead of full papers, and more especially by sticking closely to their work, the subsections (except biology and geology) closed their doors before nightfall, and those departments had so little business left over at supper-time that it was easily disposed of at an evening session.

Already the most remarkable features of this meeting have been commented upon. The unusual presence of long absent members, the high character of the assemblage, the disposal of the vexed question of the constitution, the accession of the chemical fraternity, the liberal entertainment of the good people of Hartford in the way of excursions, will make this a memorable occasion. But in respect to the character of the papers read and the discussions upon them, it may be doubted whether this meeting has equaled—it is certain it has not surpassed—some of its predecessors. There was a brilliancy and vigor about the debates at Portland which was wanting at Hartford. Most of the subjects discussed did not appeal to the popular interest, and especially was the constitution business unentertaining to outsiders. The subdivision into subsections, though admirable as a means of dispatching business, had the serious drawback of splitting apart audiences that collectively would have created enthusiasm. In short, the Hartford meeting was a little tedious, and this unavoidable circumstance was its only fault.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The principal feature of yesterday morning's session was a brief address from Prof. Barnard of Columbia College, on the "Metric System." As Chairman of the Committee on Weights and Measures, he said that on the previous day he was too unwell to make a report. The long delay was partly due to the fact that he had overlooked the circumstance that he was Chairman of the Committee. That Committee is now of age—it is 21 years old. A great deal of work has been done in the way of accumulating data, but the Committee are not exactly in position to publish their results. The different members have done a great deal of individual service toward the unification of weights and measures throughout the world. The metric system will become the sole system in use throughout civilized nations before the year 1900. In France, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, the German Empire—in fact, all Europe except Scandinavian countries and England; in all America except the United States, the metric system has been adopted. The only competitor with the metric system is the British. But even in the Indian empire of Great Britain the metric system has been adopted, and that system has been legalized though not yet adopted in Great Britain and here. The weakness of the Gladstone government only postponed but will not prevent the adoption of the metric system in Great Britain. In our own country the system has been legalized and is authorized for the Post-Office, but the law is not yet carried out in the Post-Office Department. It would make our postage a fraction cheaper. The authorization of the Post-Office is as yet not mandatory, and new balances are to be distributed to Postmasters. The new five-cent piece is of a metric weight and measurement. At the great Congress at Vienna every delegate, though representing nearly every country on the civilized globe, voted for the metric system. One of the members of the Association, Prof. Gould, finding the metric system only partially enforced in the Argentine Republic, urged that the laws should be carried out, and now it is there the custom of the Custom-house as well as the law of the land. When John Quincy Adams was President he missed the great opportunity of putting this nation on the right track. Had he recommended the adoption of the metric system at that time instead of our present method, we should now have been 50 years in advance of our present status in this regard. Our commercial position, 3,000 miles away from the rest of the world, is the principal cause of our not feeling so much as European nations, the disadvantage of having a system of weights and measures different from other nations. Prof. Barnard spoke of the propriety of urging sympathy with the efforts of the Metrological Society. To advocate any other system is to obstruct the wheels of progress. A proposition to associate architects in this reform recently brought out several of the most prominent architects in New-York, and nearly every architect in Boston in an expression of willingness to adopt the system.

Prof. Gould said that the Committee on Weights and Measures was organized under the leadership of Prof. Bache at the Cleveland meeting. That great scientist was unquestioningly in favor of the metric system, but a little timorous about enforcing its adoption. The committee had done a great deal of hard work, both outside and inside the organization. Their work has influenced legislation in this and other countries. The late Baron Gerolt stated in Washington not less than six years ago that if the United States would bring its coinage into metric uniformity, which could be done with very slight change, Germany would follow. We failed to do our duty, and Germany consequently took a retrograde movement.

Prof. Gould alluded to the reform that had been effected in the Argentine Republic, in Chili and Peru, and confirmed the statement that the laws respecting the metric system were now thoroughly enforced in those countries. Prof. Barnard said that the Metrological Society was urging the change in respect to uniformity—a change of only three-tenths of one cent upon the dollar—upon our Government. That Society will also urge a metrical international coinage; not for immediate use within our territory, but for convenience in commercial exchanges and to facilitate travelers in all parts of the world. Whether such a coinage would eventually take the place of our usual currency might be safely left to the future.

RESOLUTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

Resolutions were passed to take measures for representing to Congress the importance and desirability, in the opinion of the Association, of having a new census taken in 1875 with reference to the Centennial Celebration; and to take measures for urging upon the Legislature of Massachusetts the need of a new geological survey of that State. The following officers were then elected for the coming year: President, Prof. J. E. Hilgard of Washington; Vice-President for Section A, Prof. H. A. Newton of New-Haven; Vice-President for Section B, Prof. J. W. Dawson of Montreal; General Secretary, Prof. S. H. Scudder of Boston; Permanent Secretary for five years, F. W. Putnam of Salem, Mass.; Treasurer, W. S. Vaux of Philadelphia; Secretary of Section A, Prof. S. P. Langley of Pittsburgh; Secretary of Section B, Prof. N. S. Shaler of Newport, Ky.

A resolution was passed accepting the invitation to make Detroit the next place of annual meeting, and fixing the time as the second Wednesday of August. The receipt of $50, paid by a member to the fund for advancing scientific researches, was announced. The meeting then divided itself into sections, and these soon separated into sub-sections.

This morning's meeting was for the specific purpose of adjournment, and this was done despite the despairing cry of Section B, which had failed to finish the reading of papers, an exceedingly important one on the alleged tendency of thoroughbred animals to retrograde to original and inferior breeds, by Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, being among the number. This is the first of a series of inquiries which he has been making, by circular and otherwise, on this specific point, and is of great interest to farmers and stockbreeders. There were some very caustic remarks made at this morning's meeting about the mismanagement in Section B which had thrown it behindhand, the chief cause of its failure to accomplish its work in time being the absence of its officers. The President of the Association, Prof. Le Conte, called attention also to the fact of the absence of these officers this morning, consequent upon which is a failure upon their part to report to the Permanent Secretary what was done, as well as what was left undone in Section B. The new constitution is believed to contain a cure for such evils, and when it goes into operation next year there is to be an end, it is said, of such performances.

There was the usual shower of thanks to everybody who had contributed to the success and pleasure of the meeting; and never were such thanks better deserved. The Local Committee received a fitting share of praise for good management—and here, since not before have I had time and opportunity, let me mention the names of their officers: Chairman, the Hon. H. C. Robinson; Vice-Chairmen, Prof. John Brocklesby, J. M. Allen; Secretary, the Rev. W. L. Gage; Treasurer, Geo. P. Bissell. An exceedingly humorous speech by Prof. J. Lawrence Smith upon the prospective dangers of the Association meeting at the West next year—dangers from the determined hospitality of the men and the bright eyes of the women, to the latter of which Prof. Smith had himself yielded in years gone by—kept the audience for some time in a condition of boisterous merriment. The Rev. W. L. Gage, on behalf of the Citizens' Committee, was equally felicitous in replying to the thanks of the Association, and bringing up the circumstance that Prof. Lovering had been his instructor in youth, he brought a variety of amusing incidents and thoughts together in alluding to the general fact that the Association is largely indebted to Prof. Lovering's energy and management for the success of the Hartford meeting. Prof. Le Conte in a brief speech reviewed the characteristics of the occasion, and the meeting adjourned.

I send you abstracts of several papers which were read yesterday.

CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

BY PROF. E. B. ELLIOTT OF WASHINGTON.

At one of the previous meetings of the Association it was pointed out that the normal borrowing power of the Government—that is in a normal state of prosperity and free from disturbing influences—was from 3½ to 4 per cent per annum; this being the result of an investigation of the prices obtained by the Government for its various loans and also taking into consideration their market prices. From the 1st of July, 1871, to the present time constant record has been kept in semi-weekly, weekly, and monthly averages of the prices of the several securities of the United States Government, together with the rates of interest realized to investors. The realized rates have been gradually approaching the normal standard. During the month of May last on the new Fives the rates were such as to indicate, on the assumption that seven years would elapse before payment, the comparatively low rate of four and six-tenths per cent. Early in June on the occasion of placing a portion of the loan on the market, those securities fell somewhat, advancing the realized rate of interest to nearly 5 per cent. Since the placing of the new loan by Secretary Bristow at the close of July last, the prices of the securities having again risen nearly to the standard of May last, the corresponding realized rates of interest being now about four and seven-tenths per annum. The indications are very hopeful that not only the entire loan of Fives will within the six months allowed to conditional purchasers be taken by them, but that in the near future the $300,000,000 at four and a half will find a ready market.

For the week ending Aug. 1 the data indicate that of the several classes of securities the new Fives are the most popular, the realized rate of interest demanded by subscribers being less than with other securities. Next to these may be ranked the Currency Sixes (Pacifics), the Sixes of '81 (Long Sixes), and the 5 per cent Ten-forties—this group averaging about four and nine-tenths per cent; then the various classes of Five-twenties, at prices averaging very nearly but somewhat less than 5¼ per cent. The liabilities of the Five-twenties to be soon called in and redeemed by the Government probably accounts for their relatively lower price. The last French loan at 5 per cent was placed upon the market at 84½ francs to the 100. It was placed under very favorable circumstances and on terms very easy to the purchasers. This rate was equivalent to a payment by the French Government of almost exactly 6 per cent interest per annum. It will thus be seen that the credit of the United States as indicated by its present borrowing power is 20 per cent superior to that of France—the rates paid by the former being 5 per cent and those of the latter 6 per cent per annum.

DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN WOODLANDS.

BY PROF. WM. H. BREWER.

This is a paper to be published in the Statistical Atlas of the United States, now in progress of publication. It is an exhibition of a map, and a description of the methods by which the map was colored. Then follows an analysis of the trees of the tree flora in the 10 districts into which the United States was divided. The flora of the United States, the author said, is believed to contain over 800 woody species, and over 300 trees. Of these trees about 250 species are somewheres tolerably abundant, about 120 species grow to a tolerably large size, 20 attain a hight of 100 feet, 12 a hight sometimes of over 200, and a few—perhaps 5 or 6—a hight of 300. The speaker analyzed the districts, adding: New-England I consider to contain 80 or 85 species, of which 50 may reach a hight of 50 feet; Maine is the great source of pine and spruce lumber, but as a whole, the hard wood species predominate. Without going into the details of this flora, it is sufficient to give the author's remark that the area of woodland in New-England is not perhaps greatly diminishing, but the amount of timber capable of being made into sawed lumber is lessening. The Middle States have about 100 to 105 species of trees, 65 to 67 of which sometimes reach 50 feet in hight. Here were originally very heavy forests. There are still large areas heavily timbered, but the timber for all purposes is unquestionably rapidly diminishing, and there is no compensating influence going on for increase.

But in the Middle and New-England States various hard woods attain their greatest perfection as to strength and durability; and as a consequence here we find the manufactures that are dependent on those woods. In the South-Eastern region—that is, extending from Virginia and Florida—we have about 130 species. In each case these form the conspicuous elements of the landscape. Seventy-five attain a hight of 50 feet or more, and about a dozen species a hight of 100 feet. A belt of pine timber extends the whole length of this region, which is the great source of the hard and yellow pine. The author described the ornamental trees of that beautiful region, and resumed: The North Western region, from Ohio to Minnesota, and north of the Ohio River is represented by about 105 to 110 species, 68 or 70 of which may reach a hight of 50 feet. That is the district furnishing at present the largest production of sawed lumber within the United States. Michigan alone furnished in 1870 of the 12,750,000 of M. feet, 2,250,000; Wisconsin furnished over 1,000,000—the two States thus producing more than one-fourth of the whole yield returned in that year.

The author alluded to the rapidity of the destruction going on in that region, also of the diminution of sawing lumber in the forests, and the increase in woodland over the prairie region as it becomes cultivated. The south-western region, extending from Kentucky to Texas and the Gulf, has about 112 to 118 species, 60 or 65 of which attain a hight of 50 feet, which the author also analyzed. West of these last two districts, this treeless belt, extending entirely across the continent from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, is described, and its characteristics within the limits of the United States are mentioned. It is 350 miles wide in its narrowest part, between latitude 36° and 37°, and 800 miles wide on our northern border. The Rocky Mountain region is next considered. This consists of from 28 to 30 species, but a vastly smaller number making up the timber region. Perhaps not over a half a dozen species constitute by far the largest part. No hard woods are abundant in any of the forests west of the Great Plains, although hard woods occur, particularly in the southern and western part, as scattered trees rather than as forests. Between the Rocky Mountains in the Sierra Nevadas is a deserted and sparsely-wooded region, which extends southward to Mexico, uniting on its southern part with the treeless expanse which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific along our Southern frontier, and throwing out a spur entirely across the Rocky Mountains near the Pacific Railroad, connecting it with the treeless plains on the eastern side. This great treeless district varies very much in its different regions, has quite a large number of species of interest to botanists, and some few of economic value. The only forests within it are forests of evergreen, occurring on the mountains, of which the largest one is in Arizona and is 400 miles long, the limits of which have recently been demonstrated by Lieut. Wheeler's Expeditions. Here followed an analysis by the author of the flora of the region west of this Desert of California, Washington Territory, and Oregon, where were found the grandest forests perhaps on earth, and the noblest trees. The number of species of these latter is quite large, but in any one region the number of species is small. With one single exception all of the trees within the United States which attain a hight of 200 feet are found in this district. The forests are entirely of cone bearing trees and the number of species is large, the number of timber trees being very large and their size and value also being great. In Washington Territory official reports state that the land will produce from 25,000 to 300,000 feet per acre, and that there are vast tracts "that would cover the entire surface with cord-wood 10 feet in hight." Then follows again, an analysis of the trees of California and Oregon, including the many forms there that have been of intest in the world.

In Alaska, the tenth region or district, the data are insufficient for the map, but there are heavy forests there that are well known. The author rapidly discussed the original disposition of forests, showing what variety of causes have controlled this. Then the economic value of some of the industries directly dependent on them were alluded to, and the author ended his paper with some conclusions regarding the future supply, and suggestions regarding the planting of trees.

NATURAL HISTORY AT PENIKESE.

BY PROF. F. W. PUTNAM.

Prof. Putnam gave a very interesting account of the progress of the Anderson School of Natural History on Penikese Island, a task for which he is admirably fitted on account of his prominent position as instructor on the island. After a few introductory words regarding the author's own active part in the conduct of the school, he referred to the many disadvantages under which the school suffered last year, but which the excellent progress of it proved there were the elements of success in the school.

Some 40 pupils admitted last year were readmitted this year, but the majority were new hands coming to school for the first time, and we had the opportunity of trying the experiment of teaching them in a certain manner—the general principle upon which I think the school will in future be established. It is, first, that all the teaching done there shall be done from the specimens. Text-books are not allowed. We at first labored under a disadvantage in this way—that the pupils were entirely made up of teachers throughout the country. The persons having the first right are teachers who have the subject of natural history assigned to them in the various schools. The point was to get them to use their eyes so that when they returned to the text-books they would use them with a feeling of confidence that they would know whether the text-book was correctly defining the subject upon which they were teaching or not. Our way was to give each student a specimen of fish and ask him or her to study that fish and tell the instructor what had been observed. Thus we developed their powers of observation upon the external character of the fish.

After they had studied the fishes for about two days they were called upon to state what they had seen. Then the anatomy of the specimens was gone into, and the students were led on step by step until they had secured a very firmly founded idea of the structure of a vertebrate animal. Then we asked questions as to the character of vertebrate, and finally they began to be original investigators. We really demonstrated in a practical way this subject, which is exciting so much attention just now, of coeducation of the sexes. We found that the ladies of the school were as capable in every way of making careful dissections and rendering careful accounts of the work they had done as the gentlemen, and, in fact, four or five of the ladies became original investigators before any of the gentlemen. This showed conclusively that the ladies had the power of becoming original investigators in science if they only would give the application. [Applause.]

Prof. Putnam spoke enthusiastically of the buildings which comprised the school, ranking them with the best for the purpose. He also described how the lessons in drawing were conducted by Prof. Ritter, and concluded with the remark, "I believe not only that this school will be a great success in giving teachers proper knowledge, but will do an immense amount of good in advancing science by preparing teachers of it to properly teach their pupils. I think the school is worthy of being recorded in the annals of the Association for the Advancement of Science." [Applause.]

Prof. Putnam a little later was called upon to read a paper "On the Male and Female Organs of the Sharks, with Special Reference to the Use of the 'Claspers.'" In the authorship of this paper Prof. Putnam associated Prof. S. W. Garman's name with his own out of compliment to the valuable suggestions that had been furnished him by that gentleman. The paper called out some lively discussion between Prof. Putnam and Prof. Gill, the latter of whom could not agree with the speaker in saying that the sharks mentioned by him exhibited similarities to the mammals, or were allied in any way to them. Prof. Putnam disclaimed any intention to say that they were allied, choosing rather the word "resemble" to express the relation of appearance between the two. He was only speaking of one kind which certainly did have points approaching nearer those of the mammal than any other.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATION IN MEXICO.

BY MR. PORTER C. BLISS.

Mr. Bliss read two papers, the first being a classification of the Indian languages of Mexico, and provoking some discussion. The second was in regard to the marks of ancient civilization visible in that far-off country. Mr. Bliss presented several arguments in favor of the Oriental origin of Mexican civilization. The first was derived from a comparison of the Egyptian calendar and system of chronology with the four calendars of Mexico, namely, the Aztec, Maya, Zapotecan, and Chiapanecan; secondly, a comparison of the Egyptian hieroglyphic system with the three systems of hieroglyphics found in Mexico; thirdly, a comparison of the configuration and apparent objects of the Egyptian monuments with those of Mexico, with special reference to the Pyramids of Cholula and Teotihuacan, the temples of Tacuba and Tula, and the fortresses of Xochicalco and Tepexi; fourthly, the physical resemblances of Mexican types with Oriental types generally, and especially the African type of certain statuary found by the speaker in the depths of the tropical forests, near the Gulf of Mexico; fifthly, the use upon the Mexican monuments of the cross as a religious symbol; not the Christian cross, but the pre-Christian form, used by the Phœnicians and Buddhists of the East Indians; lastly, the general resemblance of customs and religious ideas, and the general prevalence of traditions pointing to an Eastern origin.

In the discussion on Mr. Bliss's first paper, in which he had alluded to the high civilization of the Aztecs, Prof. Henning arose to differ, saying that in Mexico these houses were communal houses, and that the whole race lived, as it were, in one house. There had been too much talk about the civilization of the ancient Aztecs, and the previous speaker had echoed the sentiment. They could not have been a commercial people. There were three stages in the evolution of civilization—first, the hunter stage; then the shepherd, and last, the agriculturist stage. The Aztecs seem to have only reached the second stage, and had neither gone back nor forward much. You cannot have a civilization until you have an authority based on territory, tribal organization based on terms of kinship, a tribe grafted on a class, and after that you have a State based on territory. If Mr. Bliss were to tell us something about their terms of kinship he would say they did not discriminate the relationship of uncle and aunt, but lived a Tiltonian-Woodhull sort of life. Brothers, especially, had their wives in common. The houses were communal, and so it would be inferred that the civilization was extremely low, if you could call it civilization at all.

THE REVERSION OF THOROUGHBRED ANIMALS.

BY PROF. WM. H. BREWER.

The improvement in live stock has been greater than in tillage. It has been accomplished by (1) selection of breeding animals, and (2) by care of them. Both of these are essential. Starved animals will not thrive, no matter how well bred, and no skill in care and feeding will give from poor breeds the best of animals. Special excellences are the accumulated improvements of several generations.

It is often claimed that if the care of man be withdrawn the improved breed will retrace the steps of its ancestry and revert to its original characteristics. This theory has been made a dogma and the basis of deductions regarding the permanence of original types and the fleeting nature of acquired characters. The dogma finds a place in scientific literature in papers read before learned societies, and from these sources the notion spreads through our popular literature. It has weight with a class of farmers who do not wish to expend money and care on their live stock—to have the best and care for it in the best manner. They suppose that the moment their care is withdrawn, the objects of it will begin to "revert" to original inferiority. This widespread belief greatly impedes the general improvement of live stock.

Instances of this alleged "reversion" were brought forward at the last annual meeting of this Association, and are printed among the papers then delivered. About a month later there was a meeting held in a neighboring State. Stock-breeders came from England, from California, from even the very State where they had just been told that "shorthorns" were prone to return to their original state. The meeting was for the sale of improved animals, and in 30 minutes the sale of shorthorns amounted to $250,000, and there also, within a very short time, 109 head of cattle were sold for $382,000. For five cows—the Duchess strain—$158,000 were paid—all showing the faith of the purchasers in the permanence of the improved stock.

For some years Prof. Brewer has been investigating this subject and seeking for proof of the alleged tendency to reversion. To carefully-worded inquiries in writing, following upon every report of such "reversion," Prof. Brewer has received very numerous replies, and they are unanimously in the negative. This is certainly remarkable, following upon the confident assertions that animals so frequently exhibited the alleged tendency. The inquiries were pushed in the specific localities where the reversion was said to have occurred; the questions have been put to a large number of stock-breeders, and finally have been made by means of a printed circular. But the result was always the same, except that a smile of incredulity extended over the faces of some stock-breeders when such inquiries were put to them, and they feared they were to be made the victims of a "sell." No instances of the alleged "reversion" having been authenticated in Prof. Brewer's experience, he asks the Association to aid in exposing and refuting the pernicious notion.

AMERICAN GENERA OF CERVIDÆ.

BY PROF. THEO. GILL.

The genera of deer have hitherto been distinguished almost solely on account of differences in the antlers, and have been consequently regarded with suspicion by some naturalists. A recent examination, however, of the osteology of the genera revealed many previously unrecorded differences. The most peculiar of these are the inverse modifications and development of the limbs of the several genera. The two most familiar genera of our fauna afford exemplifications of these modifications, *e. g.*, on the one hand, the common deer has the lateral metatarsal bones atrophied at their proximal extremities, and well developed at their distal, where they articulate with the corresponding phalanges; on the other hand, the so-called elk or wapiti has the metatarsal bones developed at the proximal extremities and atrophied at the distal, the corresponding phalanges being connected with the median bones. The reindeer and moose agree with the common deer, while the elk in this country is *sui generis*, although represented by numerous analogous forms elsewhere, and especially in Asia. All the genera referred to are further corroborated by numerous other characters coördinated with those described, and which are found at the base of the skull, especially the ordinary bullæ and paroccipital bones, the relations of the maxillary and nasal bones, the lacrymal bones, the palatine bones, &c.

THE COURTS.

CHARGES AGAINST A CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. MR. COWAN HELD TO AWAIT THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.

The examination of the Rev. John Cowan, late Chaplain of the 6th Regiment New-York Artillery, and of John Kehoe, charged with conspiring to defraud the Government by presenting at the Treasury for redemption a fragment of a $1,000 South American bond, and claiming that it was a part of a $1,000 United States Five-twenty bond which had been destroyed, took place yesterday, before Commissioner Kenneth G. White. Assistant United States District-Attorney Post conducted the prosecution, and ex-Assistant United States District-Attorney Emerson appeared for the defense. The first witness called was Charles H. Patterson, Deputy Assistant Treasurer at the Sub-Treasury in this city. According to his testimony, on July 25, Mr. Cowan called upon him at the Sub-Treasury, showed him the fragment of the bond in question, and asked for information respecting the manner of getting bonds redeemed which had been lost or destroyed. Mr. Cowan then showed Mr. Patterson the fragment of the bond, and he told him that it was no part of a United States bond. He also told him how to go to work to get a piece of a Government United States bond redeemed when the rest of it had been lost. The next time that Mr. Patterson saw Mr. Cowan was on the 10th inst., when he stated to him that he had sent the piece of the bond to the Treasury to be redeemed, together with affidavits to the effect that it was a part of a United States bond which belonged to him and which he had lost. The fragment of the bond and the affidavits, which were heretofore published in THE TRIBUNE, were produced and identified by Mr. Patterson, who then stated that he had told Mr. Cowan that the piece of the bond which he showed him might be a part of an old 7-30 United States note.

In the affidavit referred to Mr. Cowan stated as a reason for not trying before to have the price of the bond redeemed, that he was in Europe and did not return till June, 1874. To prove that Mr. Cowan had sworn falsely in that respect, Mr. Post introduced E. Y. Ten Eyck, who testified that in March, 1874, he met Mr. Cowan in the Bible House.

It being conceded that the price of the bond which Mr. Cowan sent to the Treasury was not a part of a United States bond, Mr. Post rested his case, and Mr. Emerson moved to discharge Kehoe on the ground that there was no evidence to show that he had conspired to defraud the Government. Mr. Post argued that Kehoe's affidavit, to the effect that Mr. Cowan had, at a certain time, a genuine United States bond in his possession, was sufficient to hold him on a preliminary examination, and after some further discussion, the motion to discharge was denied. Mr. Emerson then introduced documentary evidence of good character, showing that Mr. Cowan was examined for the ministry by Drs. Storrs and Budington, and that, in May, 1866, he was chosen pastor of "Congregational Chapel St. George's in the East." This closed the evidence, and Mr. Emerson argued that, having been told that the piece of the bond might be a part of an old 7-30 United States note, Mr. Cowan was really innocent of any intent to "palm off" upon the Government a fragment of a South American bond, and that, therefore, he should be discharged. Commissioner White declined to take that view of the case, and held Mr. Cowan to await the action of the Grand Jury. For some time previous to his arrest Mr. Cowan was employed by the Young Men's Christian Association at Carmel Chapel in the Bowery. Upon the piece of the bond which Mr. Cowan sent to the Treasury the Spanish words "de la" appear very distinctly.

THE LEGALITY OF AN ACT QUESTIONED.

Jenny Williams was lately sent to Blackwell's Island by Justice Morgan, upon a charge of being a disorderly person. She was taken yesterday before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, upon a writ of habeas corpus. Her counsel, Peter Mitchell, asked for her discharge upon the ground that the act of April 17, 1860, under which she was convicted, was unconstitutional, because as a local act—an act in relation to the Police Courts in New-York City—it should embrace the subject matter in its title, whereas it relates to a multiplicity of subjects. He also asserted that the proceedings before the Police Court were void, as the record of conviction, which was the only answer to the writ, did not state that the prisoner was asked whether she was guilty or not, or the nature of her plea. The decision was reserved.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Kasmire, Mary O'Donnell of Cannon-st. was held in $500 bail for soliciting alms from house to house for the benefit of the Church of St. Rose of Lima without any authority to do so.

Nellie Solinski, colored, was held for examination yesterday by Justice Morgan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the complaint of Lee Williams, colored, who charged her with having robbed him of his watch and chain, valued at $85.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Joseph Weill of No. 340 East Thirtieth-st., charged Albert Levy and Samuel Keller, both aged 13, with stealing jewelry valued at $188. The boys acknowledged the theft, and stated that they had sold the property to John Schneider. The thieves and the receiver were held by Justice Smith for trial....Geo. Brown was held for trial on a charge of picking the pockets of Mary Banfield, No. 336 East Fifty-third-st., of $8....Wm. Watson, alias John Brown, was held in default of $1,000 to answer a charge of swindling John J. Betts of No. 252 West Fifty-fourth-st. out of $2 by stating that his child was dead and he had no money to bury it.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Wandell, Wm. Harrington gave bail in $1,000 to answer a charge of keeping a lottery shop at No. 236 Elizabeth-st....Charles Mallas was held in $1,000 bail for keeping a disorderly house. The inmates, two men and four women, were fined $10 each....Henry Walker broke into the dwelling-house of James O'Neill, at No. 216 Chrystie-st., yesterday morning, and stole a coat and silk dress valued at $26. He was held in $2,000 bail to answer....Charles E. Moulton of Stapleton, S. I., was held in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of stealing 22 yards of broadcloth, valued at $55, from the store of Martin Lehmaier, at No. 453 Broome-st., yesterday morning....John Curran of No. 66 Cherry-st. and Thomas McCarthy of No. 32 Varick-st. became involved in a quarrel yesterday, and the latter attempted to shoot Curran. He was arrested and held in $2,000 bail.

DECISIONS—AUG. 19.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Donohue.—Reimer agt. Reimer.—Decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff. Thorp agt. the Mayor, &c.—Motion denied.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Monell.—Jones agt. Hastings; Knapp agt. Taylor et al.; Heyman agt. Walcott; McPherson agt. Sinclair; Fisher agt. Roelcker et al; Mansfield agt. Appleton; Bord agt. Yelverton et al.—Orders granted. Kristeman agt. Morris.—Report of referee confirmed.

By Judge Freedman.—Whitney Arms Co. agt. Barlow.—It is hereby ordered that this case be filed and annexed to the judgment roll.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge J. F. Daly.—Michelfelder agt. Michelfelder; Canning agt. Canning.—Divorces granted. Deiringer agt. Deiringer.—Alimony and counsel fee granted.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DONOHUE, J.

5..First Nat. Bank of Jamesburg agt. Carles.	105..Oppenheimer agt. Walker, &c.
38..Binney agt. Bradford, &c.	106..De Forest agt. Farley.
41..Middlefield Marble Co. agt. Robinson.	115..Reid agt. Martin.
51..Pesson agt. Hillyer.	136..Goodwin agt. Cobb, &c.
72..Merchants Exchange Bank agt. Bang.	142..Ansonia Brass and Copper Co. agt. Babitt, Sheriff.
73..Schaffer, &c., agt. Same.	144..Ames agt. Redlich, &c.
76..Bowery Savings Bank agt. Richardson.	149..Keating agt. Musical Mutual Protective Union.
89..De Forest agt. Farley.	150..Carmany agt. Morris.
	152..Woolsey agt. Trenor.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1874.

A very limited trade in ordinary work horses is carried on at the Bull's Head Market, and there is no change in values, and neither arrivals nor sales present any noteworthy features.

The regular semi-weekly sale was held at Barker's City Auction Mart and N. Y. Tattersalls, in presence of a fair attendance, with the following result:

Description from Catalogue.	Hands.	Years.	Price.
Elegant pony, good under saddle and in harness	13	7	$75 00
Sorrel road mare	15.1	6	140 00
Dapple gray horse	15	8	100 00
Bay mare	15.3	6	140 00
Roan gelding	15.3	7	135 00
Black gelding	15	9	200 00
Chestnut gelding	16	6	350 00

A slight improvement is reported in the local carriage trade.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Mails for Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by steamship Pommerania, close at 11:30 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from pier foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

Mails for Havana by the steamship City of Havana, close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p.m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 3 N. R.

Mails for Bermuda, by the steamship Canima, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 13 North River.

Mails for Rotterdam by the steamship Maas, close at 7 a. m.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

A Mail for Halifax, N. S., is closed at the New-York Post-Office every day at 6 p. m., and goes via Boston.

SATURDAY, AUG. 22.

Mails for Great Britain and Ireland, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the steamship Celtic, close at 10 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 12 M. Steamship sails at 1 p. m., from Pier No. 52 North River.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by steamship Deutschland, mails close at 11:30 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Pier foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

For French Mail, by the steamship Pereire, mails close at 10 a. m. Steamship sails at 1 p. m., from Pier No. 51 North River.

Mails for Aspinwall and Panama, by the steamship City of Panama, close at 10 a. m. Steamship sails at —, from Pier No. 42 N. R.

SUNDAY, AUG. 23.

All Mails close at 11 o'clock a. m. The Post-Office is open from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.

MONDAY, AUG. 24.

Mails for the West Indies, Brazil, and the Argentine Confederation, by the steamship South America, close at 8 a. m. A Supplementary Mail will close at the Post-Office at 9:15 a. m. Steamship sails at 10 a. m., from Pier No. 43, N. R.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR BREMEN—*In steamship Hermann*, Aug. 19.—Karl Engelhorn, Miss A. Sterling, Miss Emma L. Call, Frank Gutterman, Mrs. Lydia Ford, H. D. Block, Misses Lambert, Mrs. Emma Alberg, Arthur Lemon, Miss Sophie Giesen, the Rev. Johann Herzog, Mrs. Emma Herzog, Miss Maria Hempy, Miss Mathilde Griese.

FOR LIVERPOOL—*In steamship Scotia*, Aug. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Kecreponte, four children, infant, and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. De la Condamine, Dr. Adolfo Andrie, Rev. Telfair Hodgson, T. V. R. Cruger, Rev. J. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Blair, Miss Mamie Blair, Miss Anna Blair, Mr. Lyman Blair, jr., Irving Paris, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Vallio and three children, Ben Allen, Carroll Livingstone, Jas. Rankin, Miss Mabelle Wilcox, Mrs. Malcolm, Mr. Stewart, Wm. Wood, Wm. F. Duff, Gen. Sickles, Miss Mary Sickles, G. A. Morrison, Mr. Delaney, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gillender, Marquis De San Marzarus, infant, nurse, and man servant; Mr. Artindale, Louis Jay, D. L. Foley, Henry B. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grimshaw, Mr. Grant, Sir W. E. Logan, Gen. B. S. Alexander, G. Santim, F. H. Wiggin, Wm. King, Gen. Wright, Col. Comstock, W. Milner Roberts, H. D. Whitcomb, Leopold Lindau, F. H. Stannard, Capt. Casariego, H. C. Reigis and friend, F. S. Wilcox, Morris Arnold, Mr. Beaumont, Mrs. Geo. W. Field, child, infant, and maid; Wm. Baylis, R. N. Gourdin, John S. Poel, Chas. Every, B. Simon, Rev. James Chew, wife and four children; Miss Maria Hobroyde, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Peters, Wm. Y. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Hollingsworth, Miss H. L. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Rollins, Vincent Tassinari, Daniel Griffin, Mr. Huelan, John Williamson, James Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Drexel, two Misses Drexel, child and maid.

FOR SAVANNAH—*In steamship Leo*, Aug. 19.—J. C. Sillinger, F. C. Nichols, Mr. Bartlett and wife, Frank Hardeus, G. B. Ballerson, J. P. C. Emmons, Mrs. M. A. Dibble, Miss B. Linden, W. G. Morrell, J. O. Wyner, John Smith, E. T. Roberts, Mr. Siegnard, Miss Thomas, R. C. Fessenden, James J. Ross, jr., John Nolan, P. Polsom, P. Postel.

FOR GLASGOW—*In steamship Europa*, Aug. 19.—Capt. James Bremner, John P. Treadwell, jr., the Rev. Rees Williams, Reuben Law, Edward H. Porter, Fred. Swasey, Thos. Foley, Patrick Dean, Henry Bradley, Mrs. Helen Milne, Miss Helen Milne, Patrick O'Brien, Michael B. Sheehy, James Ford, Henry Playter, Mrs. Playter and three children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM HAMBURG—*In steamship Holsatia*, Aug. 19.—F. von Bernuth, wife, four children and servant, M. Kriege, Alma Kriege, F. Richter, Bertha Amend, H. Amend, Geo. R. Rudolphy, L. Gross, Minna Ondarsa, Albert L. Schulz, Marie Grose, Adolph Franckel, Paul Deibel, M. Neimann, Louis Tetens and son, Alfred Kleinn and wife, C. C. Fiske, Louise von Buchwald, Henriette Vette, Henry Lessing, Chas. N. Regnier and wife, Louis Lutz, Frank Goodwin, Mr. Mommer, Meyer Lehmann.

FROM SAVANNAH—*In steamship Herman Livingston*, Aug. 19.—A. Champion, H. McAlpin, George Walker, E. Abrams and wife, Charles Wasson, G. W. Cooper, Mrs. Clare, H. T. Hess, G. W. Cannon, George F. Lewis, Mrs. A. Borne, L. P. Dufont, Lewis Merkel, E. D. Morrill, J. Gaylord, B. Goldberg, E. K. Foster, J. S. Semmis, A. C. Brown, J. T. Truman, wife and daughter, L. Eauthroff, C. Wachtel, M. J. O'Donohue, P. W. Lounds, W. Limburner, A. S. Hartridge, E. J. Kennedy, A. Brogan, C. Gordon, O. D. Smith, John Goin, J. H. Morton, wife and child, J. H. Paine, wife and two children, D. Greenfield, John Sherlock, G. A. Schwarz, J. Rosenband, J. T. Pitman.

FROM RIO JANEIRO, &c.—*In steamship Ontario*, Aug. 19.—Rev. Pius Devine, Wm. J. Ferguson, Gustavus W. T. Wright, Francisco F. De Barros, jr., Fernando de Barros Paes, John P. Gregson, Dr. Thomas Rainey, Francisco D'Almeido Prado, Edmanco Gearano de Fouseca, Pedro Americano, Brazil Paulista, Fred R. Smith, Syrus W. Breed, Joso Baita Brazileiro, Francisco Andrade Paula Vianna, Lereca Angelo. From Bahia—John Clark, Charles Cook. From Pernambuco—Adolph M. de Barros, William J. Haynes. From St. Thomas—Lerafin Navo, Francisco Navo, Blas Nadal, Alfred Cristy, Joseph Monge, Elias Tolosa, Edward Trowbridge, Augusta Trowbridge, Charlotte Armstrong, Lizzie Armstrong, Frank Armstrong, Margery Armstrong, Charlotte Armstrong, Henry MacMillan.

FROM LIVERPOOL—*In steamship Canada*, Aug. 19.—Hon. J. K. Graves and wife, Mrs. Fake, Lieut. D. M. Taylor, Wm. S. Peterkin, Mrs. Clarke, son, and maid; F. H. Bosworth, D. P. Bosworth, Frank Arthur, H. Ford and wife, J. Matthews, D. Murray, George Lyon, Chas. O'Brien, Miss Mary O'Brien, Wm. Dodds, W. G. Rawhone, Mrs. Helen McKay, J. F. Butteman, G. Honeraft, Dr. W. T. Alexander, Mr. Kirby, Capt. Kinney, Mrs. Gunther, Miss Alice Campbell, D. Ranain, Mrs. J. D. M. Pupin, Wm. Mitchell, George Lewis, T. Aspinwall, Michael Brennan, M. McCann, M. Daly, V. H. Scott, John Bush, G. Gotbeener, C. R. Harris, W. J. Richards, Rev. J. O. B. Lowry, G. Murphy, Allan Tague and family, Mrs. Coodman and child, Walter Donn, Walter Matthews, James Watts, A. Frenzel, J. McPherson, Mrs. B. O'Neill, J. R. Griffith, C. H. Seauner, Mrs. Julia Harrison, Mr. Pates and wife, Mme. Casselli, Miss Rosina Casselli, John Casselli, Willie Casselli, Charles Kirks, Duncan D'Esterre, A. Fernandez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises...... 5:15 | Sun sets......... 6:51 | Moon sets.......10:54
HIGH WATER THIS DAY—A. M.
Sandy Hook.. 0:45 | Gov's Island..... 1:19 | Hell Gate Ferry.. 3:04
HIGH WATER THIS DAY—P. M.
Sandy Hook.... 1:10 | Gov's Island.... 1:43 | Hell Gate Ferry.. 3:28

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..........AUG. 19.

CLEARED.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.
Steamship City of Houston, Deering, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.
Steamship Hermann (Ger), Reichmann, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.
Steamship Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.
Steamship Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia.
Ship Belted Will (Br.), Braithwaite, London, &c., Geo. F. Bulley.
Ship S. Vaughan (Br.), Shaw, Bremen, H. J. De Wolf & Co.
Ship Roselle (Br.), Higgins, Liverpool, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.
Bark Jane Adeline, Lindsay, Laguayra, &c., Dallett, Bliss & Co.
Bark Sirena (Ital.), Cichero, Liverpool for orders, A. P. Agresta.
Bark Nimrod (Aust.), Gerolomicich, Bristol, Eng., John C. Seager.
Bark Urano (Aust.), Cosulich, Cork or Falmouth, John C. Seager.
Bark Mile (Ital.), Bozzono, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.
Bark Toni C (Aust.), Catterinich, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.
Bark St. Cloud, Bagley, Aspinwall, &c., B. F. Metcalf & Co.
Bark Clotilde (Ital.), Cafiero, Gibraltar, Fabbri & Chauncey.
Brig H. H. McGilvery, Stubbs, Bath, Me., S. C. Loud, Son & Co.
Brig Matilde (Ital.), Cafiero, Messina for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Glance (Br.), Darrell, Bridgetown, Bermuda, Leaycraft & Co.
Brig Freundschaft (Ger.), Zillmer, Elsinore for orders, J. C. Seager.